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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1869.

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this morning, at so'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1869 has just gone to press. It has been extended to 88 pages, apart from advertisements and cover, and contains a complete account of the Elections of 1868, with the popular vote by States, Counties, and in several instances by Townships also, and the Electoral Vote of each State, not only at the last but at several preceding Presidential Elections. It contains a condensed account of the Impeachment and Trial of Andrew Johnson; of the National Conventions, Nominations and Platforms of the respective parties; letters of the rival candidates; abstracts of the acts and resolves of the present Congress at its former session; Johnson's two Amnesty Proclamations and Seward's announcing the ratification of the XIVth Amendment to the Constitution; Federal Executive, Judges of the Supreme Court, and Members of the XLth and also of the XLIst Congress, &c., &c. Though very compact, this is the fullest annual compilation of Election Statistics vet published. It will soon be for sale at this office. Orders by mail will be filled in the order of their recep-

The Internal Revenue Frauds, and General Notes, may be found on the second page; The Courts, The Money Market, and Shupping Intelligence, on the third; Southern Emigrants' Sufferings in Brazil, and Real Estate, on the sixth; and The Markets on the seventh.

The great popularity of Mr. Beecher finds a significant index in the remarkable result of the sale on yesterday of pews in Plymouth Church. The receipts amounted to an aggregate of Ninety-seven Thousand Dollars.

Mr. Johnson's effort to get possession of the

ago against believing the negroes wholly at fault in the Ogeochee troubles on the testimony of the Rebel planters.

The evidence in the Internal Revenue case, reported on our second page, discloses as extraordinary and heartless a piece of official black-mailing as the records of even that feculent service can exhibit.

It seems to us that Mr. Pomeroy's new project for a semi-monthly Mexican steamer mail subsidy line will require some watching. By the way, Mr. Pomeroy seems to have at least his full share of steamship and railroad bills under his charge.

The Mexican Congress, by a large majority, has ratified the Convention concluded between the Governments of the two countries for the settlement of the claims of the citizens of the United States and of Mexico; also, the treaty recognizing the American doctrine of the rights of naturalized citizens.

The Republicans of the Michigan Legislature are to select their candidate for United States Senator. The Associated Press informs us that Mr. Chandler's prospects for becoming his own successor are good. The country will recognize in his reëlection the determination to support a tried and faithful man.

Mr. Senator Morton has found an ally in the House, agreeing with him in thinking that the finances of the country are in a good way and easily managed, and therefore anxious, among other things, to launch out on provisions for a new and grand Executive Mansion. Mr. Miller of Pennsylvania is the man.

So great, says the Paris Patric, is the sympathy in France with the object of the Chinese mission, that Mr. Burlingame is as sure of success in France as-in England. The Patric's idea of success strikes us as rather peculiar. We hardly think that Mr. Burlingame would be much pleased with this kind of success.

Gentlemen at Albany are eager to get at this city at once. A bill to abolish the present Board of Fire Commissioners is first in; then come up-town railroad bills, park bills, and a variety of other propositions. The Senatorial struggle, however, is the engrossing topic. Judge Noah Davis authorizes the announcement that he is out of the contest.

No more sensible and just proposition can be made to the Paris Conference than the one which Greece is said to have the intention to introduce; namely, that the Cretans be allowed to declare by a general vote whether in future they shall belong to Turkey or Greece. We are not without hope that a majority of the Paris Conference may regard this as the best solution of the Cretan question.

It is reported as the general opinion at Harrisburg, that Mr. John Scott of Huntington County is to be the next United States Senator. Mr. Scott's experience in public life is limited to a single term as Representative in the Legislature; and he has not been conspicuous among the leading politicians of the State. He stands high, however, as a lawyer, and has an unblemished reputation.

The amendments to the National Ranking law, proposed yesterday by Senator Wilson, seem to be mainly designed to meet such gross abuses in paying interest on deposits, certifying checks, and the like, as have of late made some of our New-York banks such nurses of correction in some of their details; but the objects seem to us every way desirable.

Mr. Demas Barnes appears, by the grace of Tammany, as the spokesman in Congress for for want of a City Council in which the greatest commercial city on the Continent, to expand their pent up energies at the period on the matter of resuming specie payments. The essence of his plan is to hoard gold, prevent contraction, oppose fixing any time for Resumption, and trust to Providence. We trust Tammany is proud of its work-for certainly nobody else is.

On Sunday, Jan. 3, shocks of earthquakes were felt at Tabreez, one of the principal cities of Persia. 'To-day, only three days later, the facts are known so far as the electric telegraph extends-that is, in every country of Europe, in all North America, and in large portions of Asia and Africa. One fact like this speaks volumes of the progress which has been made in the nineteenth century.

Since Gen. Butler's New-Year's call on the great criminal, Mr. Johnson, he seems to have made a creditable beginning in the business of forgiving all his enemies. Mr. Samuel Bowles of The Springfield Republican appears to be the last object of his kindness. The bill introduced vesterday looks as if expressly designed to prevent such gross abuses as the arrest and incarceration of Mr. Bowles, a citizen of Massachusetts, when accidentally found on a visit in this city, under our libel laws.

The discovery of another Carlist conspiracy is announced from Spain. About a dozen have been previously reported as discovered and suppressed. Nowhere has the party yet been strong enough to excite a revolt. Isabella must have few adherents, for we hear nothing of ery of an Isabellan plot. Most of those who formerly were firm supporters of Isabella have now probably joined the Carlists. But, even combined, the Bourbon party is undoubtedly not so strong as the Republican

Mr. Lynch franked a newspaper, containing, among other matter, a speech of his, to 30,000 postmasters, more or less, to whom the proprietors wanted to send specimen copies. He took the pains yesterday to notify "the House and "the country" that he intended to keep up the practice, believing that this was one of the purposes for which the privilege was conferred. We print this little speech of Mr. Lynch's this morning. Does he consider it his duty, therefore, to subserve the purpose for which the privilege was conferred by franking our entire edition ? If so, he may be interested

European situation and that of 1854. Turkey 29,023. But this diminution of immigration cannot rely on England, as at the time before the Crimean war, and a French-Austrian alliance will be a poor substitute for one between France and England.

to have fired into a party of refugees while under the protection of the American flag. The nature of this offense will be better known after the receipt of details by steamer; but we deem it safe even now to say that the insurgents, as a body, were anything but unfriendly to the United States. The insurrection at Malaga seems to have sprung from about the same causes as that of Cadiz; and the insurgents of Cadiz, like the Republicans of Europe in general, showed an unbounded confidence in the United States, some of them even going so far as to demand annexation to the great American Republic.

The contractors for stationery for the Patent Office take the pains to furnish us with their defense against the charge of having swindled the Government. It is not at all certain that they cannot make out their case. The Government seems, without doubt, to have been swindled, and they seem, without doubt, to have profited by the swindle; but it is quite possible that they have only exacted the letter of the bond-in which case it would seem that it ought to be the worse for the official who made the bond. Some Jack Bunsby for the Printing Committee lucidly insists that, notwithstanding the contractors' defense, the "evidences of fraud are flagrant and need further "investigation!"

GOV. HOFFMAN'S MESSAGE.

We did not expect Gov. Hoffman to remind the Legislature that he would not have been elected to the "highest office in the gift of the 'people" had not the Democratic party been providentially vouchsafed some thirty thousand new voters in the City of New-York more than the natural laws of increase would have permitted. Nor was it to be expected that he would sing the praises of those facile and friendly judges who converted the Halls of Justice into citizen mills where perjury was the grain and the votes which made Hoffman Governor were the meal. Mr. Hoffman refers his election rather to the" blessing and favor of "Almighty God, who disposes all things." Hereafter, therefore, the miraculous increase of 30,000 votes, which elected Hoffman, must be classed with the "miraculous draft of fishes," and must be ascribed with becoming reverence to some inscrutable but preternatural necessity that New-York should be blessed in this year of grace with a Democratic Governor.

The Message is devoted mainly to a resume of the condition of the State, with no recommendations of importance except for the repeal of the law creating Metropolitan Commissions for the government of the Police, Health, Fire, and other departments of certain cities, and especially of New-York and Brooklyn, and for the repeal of the Excise law. He objects to these laws on the ground that they "create "one law for the cities and another for the " country." But we have yet to learn that laws vesting like powers in the Mayors and Councils of the cities would not be open to the same objection. What laws are there providing for the irradiation of the benign influences of a Mayor Hall, or a Corporation Counselor O'Gorman, or a Street Commissioner over the benighted districts of the counties of Cattaraugus or Hamilton? Are not the verdant hills and (in the season) flowery meads of Orange destitute of a single alderman? Does any such lovely stem stock-jobbery. The new provisions may need as a City Clerk, blossoming into that fragrant flower the Corporation Manual, waste its sweetto their graves unwept, unhonored, and unsung, of germination? Would not our worshipful Governor himself, if he had remained in Sing Sing, have found it a legal impossibility to be Mayor for want of a Mayoralty? And might not these germain facts have suggested that there have been certain good and valid reasons why cities have at all times been governed by one law and the rural districts by an-

other? Gov. Hoffman's mode of stating the finances of the State is such as to be perfectly clear to all who already understand them. The State debt amounted, on 30th September, 1868, to \$44,968,786 40, to which there are sinking funds now applicable, reducing it virtually to \$38,864,448 74. And the general receipts exceed expenditures at a rate sufficient to extinguish the entire debt in nine years-if Hoffmanship and the Tammany Ring do not effect a revolution in the management of our State finances. The Canals show a surplus of receipts over expenditures of \$3,993,-301 13 for the year. Out of this the Canal debt of 1846 is extinguished, leaving a residue applicable to other purposes. The Governor commends the management of the Canals during the year past, and prudently makes no important suggestions relative to a subject with which he is now for the first time brought in contact. We thank the Governor for his recommendation that the Prisons, whose earnings for the past year have been only \$499,127 22, and whose expenses have been \$932,212 20, should be rescued from the contract system, so corrupt fand injurious in all its workings, either an Isabellan outbreak or of the discov- and that the labor of the convicts should be performed under the control of the Superintendent, for the benefit of the State and the convict. Our prison system is more expensive. demoralizing, and corrupt than that of any other State. It is time for the management of our Prisons to be wrested from politicians and contractors, and given to those who have made prison management a specialty in the interests of humanity and reform. Our Banks are described as gradually passing under the National Banking Law. It is an evidence of progress or of oversight that our Governor does not improve the occasion to lament the increasing centralization of powers in the National Government. We are promised a reduction of the military expenses of the State, from which we infer that the militia arsenals in the rural districts are not to be furnished, like those in our city, with

gets the great difference between the present account for a decline in our immigration of tection. The free traders desire that as large makes even more remarkable the great increase in our Democratic vote during the same year. Our Code of Civil Procedure has been adopted by sixteen States and Territories, and our Criminal Code by ten, without having yet Four of the Malaga insurgents are reported been adopted, in their perfected form, by our own State. Prompt action upon them is recommended with such reforms in the laws relating to trials for murder as shall separate the crime into grades, of which only the highest shall be punishable by death.

The remainder of the Message is devoted mainly to attacks upon the Excise law, and the Metropolitan Police, Fire and Health laws. Gov. Hoffman was elected by the votes, legal and illegal, of those determined to overthrow those laws, and we cannot expect him to do less than speak with reverence of the power that made him. But in the government of the City of New-York the entire State at least has a vital interest. There are at all times in the City of New-York about 100,000 persons who are not residents here, and at least 10,000 persons who live by preying upon these nonresidents. The former require some protection and the latter special surveillance. There are few men of any party who doubt that our Police has been less partisan and more efficient under the Metropolitan Board than it ever was before, or that during the riots of 1863 it saved the city itself from rapine and destruction. Our Excise law has, for the first time, given the working classes of New-York a day of rest, and has lessened by one-half the number of crimes and arrests. The recent elections prove that if the State exercises no vigilance over the city, the city will at all times roll up a vote that will rule the State. The only question is, therefore, whether the people of the State will aid us to maintain some degree of liberty, law, and order, or whether we shall be given over to mob laws and vigilance committees. We propose the former course. Mr. Hoffman proposes the latter.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY. The Underground Railway scheme has fallen to the ground, to be raised up again, we presume, in a somewhat different shape. The charter of the company required that \$3,000,000 of stock should be subscribed by the 1st of January, 1869, and \$300,000 deposited with the State Controller, to be forfeited if the road was not completed within the stipulated time. These conditions have not been complied with, and the charter consequently becomes void." Notwithstanding the clamor for an underground railroad, very few capitalists have been found willing to invest in the enterprise. The incorporators were ready to subscribe half the deposit money and about \$1,-500,000 of stock, but there the business came to a stop. Negotiations with certain English capitalists, who offered to build the road and furnish the money, fell through, and now the company are about applying to the Legislature for a new charter, in which they will probably demand various important modifications of the terms agreed upon in the old one. We trust they will be listened to in a generous spirit, for an underground road is a public necessity which we may well go great lengths to satisfy; but due caution must be exercised to insure the speedy completion of the work in the most thorough manner, and with the least possible interruption meanwhile underground railroad in New-York has probto traffic and travel. The provisions of the former charter were none too stringent; most of them, at any rate, ought to be retained in the

MR. WELLS'S REPORT. We have already alluded to Mr. Wells's report on the Revenue as one of value for the ness on the desert air of St. Lawrence? Do facts it presents and the care with which man's difficulty in living in New-York has benot the village Hampdens of Chautanqua return its opinions on many points are formed and come distressing. Rents increase, and the pillaging the rich landholders. stated. Some of its features deserve a further notice. It is doubtless one of the highest merits of apublic officer that he has a sufficiently receptive intellect and comprehensive sympathy to investigate conflicting theories with a due appreciation of the merits of both. But while this is the proper condition of mind for investigation, something more is essential to executive action or recommendation. Inquiry must result in conviction, or it fails of its purpose, The highest type of clearness of intellect cannot perpetually balance between opposite opinions. Still less can it agree with both, like the Dutch Justice, who could not help coinciding fully with whichever attorney happened to be then speaking. We welcome the impartiality with which Mr. Wells has collected his facts. But we are surprised that they so often culminate in conclusions which seem to neutralize each other. Thus Mr. Wells in the earlier pages of his report takes pains to argue that legislative enactments have little or no influence over the prosperity of the country; or to use his words, "that legislative enactments and conflicting commercial policies, like the con-"struction of piers and the deposit of sunken wrecks, simply deflect the current or constitute temporary obstructions." This doctrine, which would sever all relation between political economy and practical statesmanship, he illustrates by facts tending to prove that the low tariffs of '42 did not diminish the prosperity of our industry. Yet when he comes to speak of the existing tariffs on pig iron, salt, and lumber, he abandons his former theory and assumes that these legislative acts do not merely "de-"flect the current" of our industry, but that they diminish its volume. Here are two wholly opposite theories-one that tariff legislation does not, the other that it does affect, a nation's industry seriously for good or ill. Again, while Mr. Wells professes full faith that "the policy of moderate and judicious protection under the tariff is certainly, for the present, the policy best suited to subserve the industrial interests of the whole country," he casts unjust discredit on the principle of protection, by assuming that the high rate of our tariffs is due to the excessive application of this principle. Now, if the Commissioner had made two schedules-one of articles which we do not produce, and cannot, therefore, protect, such as tea, coffee, foreign fruits, spices &c., might be effected by concert of action, and and another of articles which we do produce and can protect, such as iron, leather, glass, and their wafes-he would have shown that, at the outset, about one-half of all our tariffs are

articles we do not produce as on those we do. The high rates of tariff on tea, coffee, sugar, spices, foreign fruits, and the like are chargeable, so far as they are too high, to them, and not to protectionists. If we examine what ingredients enter most largely into the increase of the cost of living, they are not those on which protectionists would levy tariffs, such as iron, glass, paper, leather, &c. They are those which the advocates of a tariff for revenue demand shall be taxed. They are tea, coffee, and West India goods. The plain cheap cottons, woolens, and calicoes worn by the poor are American products. A poor family will not buy foreign iron ware or glassware to a fiftieth part the cost they pay for sugars, teas, coffee, and spices. We do not approve, therefore, that obliquity of statement which, while claiming to advocate a tariff for protection, falsely charges upon the protective principle the burden of tariffs levied in a mode to accommodate free trade views, and for revenue only.

Mr. Wells endeavors to explain why the United States "finds itself in the anomalous position of a great nation, favored in many respects as no other nation on which the sun 'shines, yet unable to exchange its products on terms of equality with the products of any other country." He attributes this evil in part to "excessive and unequal taxa-"tion." Candor requires that in this connection he should have brought out clearly two essential facts-first: that our taxation is not excessive relatively to the expenses and debts we have to meet; and, second: that as no other nation has so heavy a burden of annual interest to pay, this is the first and chief reason why our production is made dearer than that of any other. In enumerating grievances we should not

throw the odium of our entire tariffs on protectionists, when fully half of them are levied in violation of protectionist principles, and in to put postage stamps on the letters notwithaccordance with those of free traders. Nor can we denounce them in the aggregate as "ex-"cessive," when they do not exceed the interest on the debt and the expenses of the Government. While Mr. Wells asks for lower tariffs on many of those articles which we do produce, such as paper, lumber, salt, &c., he asks for no reduction on any which we do not produce. Protectionists would hail with pleasure all reductions on the latter consistent with

the maintenance of a revenue. Finally, as Mr. Wells states that the gain from a vigorous administration of the Revenue would amount to the enormous sum of \$75,-000,000, and as this gain would enable us to throw off all duties on tea, sugar, coffee, and many other articles of daily consumption, thus reducing their cost about 40 per cent, it would seem to have been pertinent to his functions, and would certainly have been of great value if he had given us some exposition of the reasons why the frauds in a revenue service, which it has been his chief province to investigate, have been so vast, and why so little progress has been made toward reform. In view of the extraordinary length, depth, and breadth of his report in other respects, it is very remarkable that this subject has not even been touched.

SUBURBAN TRAVEL. The failure of the first attempt to build an

ably thrown back for at least two years the opening of cheap and rapid transit between our crowded marts of commerce and the homes of the poor and the middle classes, and has given fresh importance to the problems of city passenger transportation, which grow every day more and more perplexing. The poor home and the workshop get farther and farther apart, until the laborer is obliged to spend in the weary journey to and from his labor the hours which ought to be devoted to domestic enjoyments and mental improvement. It is a hard case, and many of the steam railway companies are doing their best to make it harder. Westchester County, for instance, ought to furnish pleasant homes for many more thousands of our citizens than it now does; but the railroads are doing a great deal to drive away those who live there already. This is especially true of the Harlem Road, which carries a large majority of the harder working people-men who must be at their business early and late, and to whom a quiet home in the fresh air of the suburbs, with convenience and rapidity of access, is more important than to any other class. The first difficulty with this road is the enormous rate of commutation-nearly double. if we are not mistaken, the rates on some of the New-Jersey roads. A second is the insufficient accommodation for passengers. A third is the inconvenient hours of the trains. With reasonably good railway facilities, the villages from Harlem to beyond Mount Vernon would very soon double their population. But a tired man, at the end of a day's work, is in no humor to scramble for a place in a crowded car, where the benches are ranged lengthwise like the seats in an omnibus, so that passengers can be wedged in tighter, and where many can get no seats at all; then to be conveyed at a snail's pace-it takes 50 minutes to go 10 miles from Twenty-sixth-st. -and for this accommodation to be charged a preposterously high fare. If he is detained later than 8:30 p. m., the poor man cannot go home at all. If he oversleeps himself and misses an early morning train he must wait until late in the forenoon. Such railway policy is not economy, but parsimony. It dwarfs the local traffic of the road, and, while more liberal arrangements prevail on the other side of the river, threatens to drive our suburban population from Westchester into New-Jersey. Crossing a ferry, however, is a serious objection to many people, fand the villages north of us will probably always be preferred if their inhabitants can prevail upon the railroad corporations to make better provision for their necessities. Individual remonstrance can do little, but something before the Spring opens we hope the experiment will be tried.

bis last nominee, cannot the President possessbis soul in patience for the remaining eight
weeks of his Administration?

Some days ago we were told that Turkey would
not take part in the Peace Conference unless
able weeks of his Administration?

The charges against the management of
the overland mail service, have been so specific
and grave that we regard Mr. Washburnes'
proposition to suspend their pay fill an investigation can be had, as needful and timely.

We are not surprised to learn from Washington that official reports more than sustain
the warning we felt bound to give some days

The charges against the management of
the overland mail service, have been so specific
and grave that we regard Mr. Washburnes'
to the Government (La Turquie) intimates
that thintend we an Taneous passed along a street in
possibly it has even been quoted once or
twice as an illustration in able newspaper articles—to the effect that the Greeks are to be
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the province of the School tax from threedoes not the interval of the cort that the Greeks are to be
freed on such important We think we have somewhere seen a remark

was some sort of thieving precedent for puta proportion of our tariffs shall be levied on ting in his pocket! We could have borne many thing's from Sweeny without alarm, and we have borne this for now quite a number of months, but the persistence in such unexpected well doing, and the imposing aggregate the figures have now reached, move us to inquire what does, what can it all mean? The printed frank of the Hon. Lewis Selye, Member of Congress from the XXVIIIth New-

idea old county of course to chance the walk

York District, is used to cover the circulars of a monthly periodical called The Illuminati, the "constant aim" of which is announced to be "Progress." The best step in the path of progress which the proprietors of that celebrated iournal can make just now is to pay their postage; and after that perhaps they will settle this interesting question: Does Congressman Selve abuse his privilege for the benefit of a private business enterprise, or do the Illuminati forge franks? It is pleasing to observe that the young man

Tweed, whose Father is said to have something to do with Tammany, is announced as Brigadier-General" and "Engineer-in-Chief" of the Militia of the State of New-York, and that the Commander-in-Chief orders that he be obeyed and respected accordingly. The youth is doubtless well enough in his way, and it is certainly competent for the Governor to order us to obey him; but as to the "respect"-reafly now our ex-Mayor must not so suddenly become so exacting in his new office. He should not require impossibilities.

Franked envelopes must be a drug in the Southern market. We received two yesterday from private individuals in Macon, one bearing the fac-simile of Mr. Schenck's signature, and the other stamped all over, front and back, with the name of the Hon. Mr. Broomall, But it is a cheering and suggestive fact that both our correspondents were honest enough standing.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

TURKISH CHARGES AGAINST RUSSIA. Paris, Jan. 5 .- La Turquie (newspaper) asserts that Russia urges the meeting of the Conference, now that Crete is quiet, with a view to prevent the expulsion of the Greeks from Ottoman territory. It intimates that the representative of the Porte will leave the Conference if this point is introduced for discussion, and warns Russia of the danger of another Crimean war.

THE CASE OF THE ENOSIS. CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 5 .- A mixed commission, with Forbin as President, has been appointed to adjudicate the case of the Greek steamer Enosis. THE CRETAN QUESTION AT THE PARIS CONFER-

LONDON, Jan. 5 .- It is said that Greece will introduce the claims of the Cretans into the Conference about to meet in Paris, and will demand that they be allowed to declare who shall be their rulers by a plebiscitum.

SPAIN.

THE MALAGA INSURGENTS AND THE AMERICAN Madrid, Jan. 5 .- Four of the insurgents at Malaga

fired into a party of refugees while under the protection of the American flag. The General in command at Malaga had the offenders arrested and punished, and has since communicated with the Commander of the American sqadron in Spanish waters, informing him of the measures taken by the Spanish Government in the case. A CABLIST CONSPIRACY-PLUNDERING PARTIES

A Carlist conspiracy has been discovered in Barcelona, with ramifications in Saragossa and other

places. Many persons have been arrested, implicated in the conspiracy, among them Castello, a noted Carlist. The peasants in Andalusia, pressed by poverty, have organized into plundering parties, and are FRANCE.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY. PARIS. Jan. 5 .- The Patric says that the sympathy

in France with the objects of the Clinese Embassy is so great that Mr. Burlingame is as sure of success here as in England. ITALY.

THE COUNTRY TRANQUIL.

FLORENCE, Jan. 5 .- The country is now perfectly tranquil. The recent disturbances, caused by the collection of odious taxes, were femented by the Reactionists.

> PERSIA. AN EARTHQUAKE.

LONDON, Jan. 5 .- Telegraphic reports have been received from Alexandria of an earthquake at and in the neighborhood of Tabreez (a Persian city of about 60,000 people) on Sunday last. Though the shocks were described as very violent, no serious disaster or loss of life is so far known to have been caused by the phenomenon.

JAPAN.

has witnessed an event the like of which has not

THE MIKADO'S PROCESSION TO YEDO. YOKOHAMA, Japan, Nov. 27 .- As the present week

been observed in Japan for some hundreds of years, I have concluded to give you some account of it. 1 refer to the procession of the Mikado from Kyoto te Yedo, which has just taken place. His Highness the Mikado left-his southern capital, Kyoto, on the 4th inst., and reached this place on the 24th, and arrived in Yedo on the 26th, making the entire journey in 2 days. As hinted above, this is not an absolutely new thing, but one which has not occurred for many years-the Japanese say not for 2,000 years. Anciently, say 800 years ago, before the rise of the military class, when the capital of Japas was at Nara, a place some 25 miles from Kyoto, his Majesty freely made excursions to various places, accompanied by only a few retainers, and was gazed upon by his devoted subjects. But is the course of time the capital was removed to Kyoto, 400 years ago; and about that time the military class was in possession of supreme power, and the Mikade was nominally the supreme ruler of the land, but actually he was only a subject, and an instrument often used by successive Taicuns in subduing insubordinate Damios to their sway. Somewhat later, after the rise of the Tokugawa Dynasty, which ended with the late Taicun Stotsubashi, the Mikado was clothed with all the insignia of rank and outward respect, and confined to his castle in Kyoto, which he has not left for generations till quite recently. While the nominal head of the nation was thus confined and thus treated with great respect, the Taioun monopolized all real power, and claimed for himself the highest respect from the people. That you may have some idea of the kind and degree of respect required from the people, you have only to know that hitherto when a Taicun passed along a street in